WHAT IS CLAIMED:

	1.	An isolated hepatitis C virus (HCV)	asial	oglycoprotein	selected
from the grou	p consist	ing of E1 and E2.	. /	/	

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- 2. The asialoglycoprotein of claim 1, wherein said asialoglycoprotein
 - 3. The asialoglycoprotein of claim 1/2, wherein said asialoglycoprotein

10 is E2.

- 4. The asialoglycoprotein of claim 2, wherein said E1 asialogly-coprotein is recombinant E1.
- 5. The asialoglycoprotein of claim 2, wherein said E1 asialogly-coprotein is recombinant E2.
- 6. A method for producing hepatitis C virus (HCV) asialoglycoproteins suitable for use in a vaccine or immunoassay, which method comprises:

growing a lower eukaryote transformed with a structural gene encoding an HCV asialoglycoprotein selected from the group consisting of E1 and E2 in a suitable culture medium;

causing expression of said structural gene; and recovering said HCV asialoglycoprotein from said cell culture.

7. The method of claim 6, wherein said lower eukaryote is yeast.



- 8. The method of claim 7, wherein said yeast is Saccharomyces.
- 9. The method of claim 7, wherein said yeast is phenotypically pmr1.
- 5 10. The method of claim 6, wherein said HCV asialoglycoprotein structural gene further comprises a polynucleotide encoding a secretion leader functional in said lower eukaryote.
 - 11. The method of claim 10, wherein said secretion leader comprises the α -factor secretion leader.
 - 12. A method for producing hepatitis C virus (HCV) asialoglycoproteins suitable for use in a vaccine or immunoassay, which method comprises:

growing a mammalian/host cell transformed with a structural gene encoding an HCV asialoglycoprotein selected from the group consisting of E1 and E2 in a suitable culture medium;

causing expression of said structural gene under conditions inhibiting sialylation; and

recovering said HCV asialoglycoprotein from said cell culture.

- 13. The method of claim 12, wherein said condition inhibiting sialylation comprises expression of E1 or E2 at a rate sufficient to inhibit transport of glycoproteins from the endoplasmic reticulum to the golgi.
- 14./ The method of claim 12, wherein said conditions inhibiting sialylation comprise:

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presence of a sufficient amount of a calcium modulator to cause release of proteins within the host cell's endoplasmic reticulum.

- The method of claim 14, wherein said calcium modulator is thapsigargin.
 - 16. A method for purifying hepatitis C virus (HCV) asialoglycoproteins, which method comprises:

contacting a composition containing HCV asialoglycoproteins with a mannose-binding protein; and

isolating the portion of the composition which binds to said mannose-binding protein.

- 17. The method of claim 16, wherein said mannose-binding protein is a lectin selected from the group consisting of ConA and GNA.
- 18. The method of claim 16, wherein said mannose-binding protein is immobilized on a support.
 - 19. The method of claim 18, wherein:

said contacting comprises incubation of said composition containing HCV asialoglycoproteins in a column comprising a mannose-binding lectin immobilized on a support, for a period of at least one hour; and

said isolating comprises eluting said HCV asialoglycoproteins with

25 mannose.

20. An assay kit for detecting the presence of hepatitis C virus (HCV) asialoglycoproteins, said kit comprising:

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a solid support;

a mannose-binding protein; and

an antibody specific for said HCV asialoglycoprotein;

wherein one of said antibody and said mannose-binding protein is bound to

5 said solid support.

21. The assay kit of claim 20, wherein said mannose-binding protein is GNA.

22. The assay kit of claim 20, wherein said antibody is bound to said support and said mannose-binding protein is bound to a detectable label.

23. The assay kit of claim 20, wherein said mannose-binding protein is bound to said support and said antibody is bound to a detectable label.

24. In a method for determining exposure to or infection by hepatitis C virus (HCV), the method wherein any HCV within a sample of body fluid is concentrated by contact with a mannose-binding protein prior to assay.

The method of claim 24, wherein said mannose-binding protein is GNA.

26. A cell transformed with a vector for recombinant expression of a hepatitis C virus (HCV) asialoglycoprotein, wherein said vector comprises a structural gene encoding a glycosylation signal, an HCV asialoglycoprotein, a regulatory sequence operable in said host cell and capable of regulating expression of said HCV asialoglycoprotein, and a selectable marker; wherein said cell does not sialylate glycoproteins.

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		27.	The cell of claim 26, wherein said cell is a glycosylation-defective	
	yeast strain.			
		28.	The cell of claim 26, wherein said vector comprises a vaccinia	
5	virus vector.			
		29.	A method for reducing or eliminating the presence of hepatitis C	
	virus (HCV)	in plasma	a, serum, or other biological liquids which method comprises:	
	•	contacti	ng said biological liquid with a mannose-binding protein specific for	
10	mannose-terminated glycoproteins; and			
		separati	ng said biological liquid from said mannose-binding protein.	
[[] .71		30.	The method of claim 29 wherein said mannose-binding protein is	
	GNA.			
: 17 :: :::		31.	A method of inducing an immune response in an animal, which	
1.) 1()	method comprises:			
₽=¥ 1:1		providing a vaccine composition comprising an effective amount of a		
	hepatitis C virus (HCV) asialoglycoprotein in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle;			
20		adminis	tering said vaccine composition to said animal.	
•		32.	The method of claim 31, wherein said HCV asialoglycoprotein is	
	E1.			
25	٠	33.	The method of claim 31, wherein said HCV asialoglycoprotein is	
	E2.			

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- 34. The method of claim 31, wherein said HCV asialoglycoprotein is a purified E1/E2 aggregate.
 - 35. The method of claim 31, wherein said animal is a primate.
- 36. A hepatitis C virus (HCV) asialoglycoprotein composition, comprising:

 purified HCV E1/E2 asialoglycoprotein aggregate.
- 37. The composition of claim 36, wherein said HCV E1/E2 asialogly-coprotein aggregate is at least 40% pure.
- 38. The composition of claim 37, wherein said HCV E1/E2 asialogly-coprotein aggregate is at least 50% pure.
- 39. The composition of claim 38, wherein said HCV E1/E2 asialogly-coprotein aggregate is at least 60% pure.
- 40. The composition of claim 36, wherein said HCV E1/E2 asialogly-coprotein aggregate is substantially free of other HCV proteins.
- 41. The composition of claim 36, wherein said aggregate has a molecular weight of about 107/kD.
- 25 42. The composition of claim 36, wherein said aggregate has a molecular weight of about 800 kD.

43. The composition of claim 36, wherein said aggregate forms a particle having a diameter of about 40 nm.

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